NATIONAL COUNCIL
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of teaching Dravidian languages

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Chief investigator
V.I. SUBRAMONIAM, M.A.,PH.D. [IND]
Senior fellows
K.V. DEENAMMA, M.A., M.ED. [TELUGU]
R. PANNEERSELVAM, M.A., PH.D. [TAMIL]
V. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI, M.A., B.ED. [MALAYALAM]
A. YAMUNA, M.A. [KANNADA]

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR :-

DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS, UNIVERSITY OF KERALA, KARIYAVATTOM
TRIVANDRUM

A
COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR
OF
ANDHRA BHUUMI

&

ANDHRA PRABHA

Deenamma.K.V.

Senior Research Fellow

N.C.E.R.T. Project

Dept. of Linguistics

University of Kerala

Trivandrum.

INTRODUCTION

A comparative study of the two leading Telugu dailies, Andhra Bhuumi and Andhra Prabha, published from Secondrabd and hydarabad, respectively is undertaken. The analysis is based on the index and tex materials prepared from it. It is done under the N.C.E.R.T. Project, for the testing and further expansion of Cognate Method in the Department of Linguistics, University of Kerela Trivandrum.

The news paper dialect presents the news in a peculiar manner. The differences between the two papers are du to a variety of factors, regional caste, cultural social etc.

The advertisement language adopts loans from English and Sanskrit, enormeasuly.

The observations are listed in the forth coming pages :-

Comparison of AP & AB.		(General comparison)	
Content	AP	AB	Inferrence
Total no.of pages	6	8	Vijayavrada
News items	3½	2½	Secondarabed
Advertisement	1½	5½	More Adv:
+	1 (N.)	(2.S.S.40 2.A.A.)	
Vocabulary content % of Loans	6000	5600	Voc:content more in AP
Telugu	43.9	45.6	
Skt :	35.6	41.5	AP less sktized
English	10.6	8%	AP more English Loans

Frequency Count			
Most frequent			(r) Most frequent vo'
Vowel	r/		
Consonant	p/	s/	
	v/	/p/	

A comparative Phonology of the newspaper dailects: AP & AB

Identification of the Graphemic units

1. Vowel:

In the news paper language of A.B. there are 12 graphemic units. But in AP we have 13 graphemic units

i,ii   u, uu

ee   o oo

e   ee

ei   eu

r
.

/‾r_7 Te vocalic / r / is found in the newspaper
dialect of AP. It is treated as a cluster of r + { u / i } |
or it is taken as a vowel.

Phonemic inventory

Length is Phonemic in Telugu and is represented as gemination of the same vowel.

Dipthongs / ei / & / eu / are treated as the clusters of two non identical vowels.

The phonemes set up are

	Front	Central	Bεck
High	i		u
mid	e	o	
row		e	

Vowels

Vowels	NP	AB	
ə			
i			
u			
e			
o			
əa			
ii			
uu			
ee			
oo			
əi			
əu			

Vowels: 5   /i, e, ə, o, u/

diphthongs /əi, əu /

∴   phonemic

Consonants

There are 36 graphic units available in the newspaper language.

p   b   td   td   c   j   k   g

ph   bh th dh   th dh ch jh kh gh

m (ṅ)   n   ŋ   n̄   ṅ

s   ś   s

l   l   h (ḥ)

r

v   y

The phoneme posited are only ᵹᵹ 33 consonents

p	b	t	d	ṭḍ	c	j	k	g
ph	bh	th	dh	th	dh	ch	jh	kh	gh

m   n   ṇ

(f)   s   ś   ṣ   h

l   ḷ

r

v   y

(f) is represented by /ph/

There is a diagraph (kṣ) which is treated
as clusters of /k/ & /ṣ/

/h/ visarga represented by two dots ꞉ is taken as
allophone of fricative / h /

/ ṅ / Anubhasre is taken as homorganic nasal before
respective stops. It is taken as allophone of / m /
The toal phonemes from the graphemic analysis is 38.

	stops	nasals	laterals	flap	fricative	semivowel	total
Telugu	20	3	2	1	4	2	32

Consonents

Consonants	..P.	AE.	
k	✓	✓	
kh	✓	✓	
g	✓	✓	
gh	✓	✓	
c	✓	✓	
ch	✓	✓	
j	✓	✓	
jh	✓	✓	
t	✓	✓	
th	✓	✓	
d	✓	✓	
dh	✓	✓	
n	✓	✓	
t.	✓	✓	
th.	✓		
d.	✓	✓	
dh.	✓	✓	
n.	✓	✓	
p	✓	✓	
ph	✓	✓	
b	✓	✓	
bh	✓	✓	
m	✓	✓	
y	✓	✓	
r	✓	✓	
l	✓	✓	
l.	✓	✓	
v	✓	✓	
s	✓	✓	
s.	✓	✓	
h	✓	✓	
(ḻ)	✓	✓	

Note on the distribution of Phonemes

The vowels / i, e, a, u / can occur in all the 3 positions where as the vowel / o / has limited distribution in the final position.

The front vowel / i, e / have an on glide of / y / and back vowel / o,u / have an anglide of / u / in word initial position.

The consonants gh, jh, etc. are absent in AB, they are posited to fill the pattern sake. But all the consonants are present in AP & have a wider distribution.

/ s̄, s, s. h /   occurs initially medially final occurrance of these phonemes are seen only in loan words.

| / seels / | seals |
| /surees / | P.N. |

The phonemes / n /   / l / occurs only in the medial position in AB, where as their distribution is extended to the final position, in APP   The phoneme / m / has an allophone bilabial continuant / w /: anusvaara is also treated under phoneme / m /

The semi vowel / v / and / y / occur initially medially, and rarely in the final position.

The fricative /f/ is treated as a marginal phoneme. It is represented by /ph/ as there is no corresponding orthographic representation for the phoneme.

/ phalitem /	Result
/ arphiisu /	office
/ eaph /	of

The vocalic r (which is absent in /B) occurs word
initially and aloug with clusters.

/runa/   debt

/kr(u)pa/

The word final occurrence of the phonemes are
limited (shown in chart). All most all phonemes occur
medially. Except /n/ /l/   et. other phonemes have
word initial distribution.

A contrastive study of the word final consonants

Type	A.B.	A.P.	Inferrence
k	✓	✓	
c	✓	✓	
t	✓	✓	
t	✓	✓	
p	✓	✓	
j	✓	—	
d	✓	✓	
d	✓	✓	
b	✓	✓	
ph	✓	✓	
m	✓	✓	
r	✓	✓	
l	✓	✓	
l	✗	✓	
v	✓	✓	
s	✓	✓	
s	✓		

s	✓	✓
n	✓	✓
n̤	✓	✓
g	✗	✓
21	19	21

/ l̤ / the phoneme occurs in addition to the other

    consonants present in the cartion paper

    n.s.   The distribution of there phonemes was

        limitted in A.B. where as it is frequent

        in A.P.

/ Contrastive study of phonemics of Telugu (AP & AB)

Content	A.B.	A.P.
Vowels		
i, e, a, u	Occur in the 3 position	Occur in the 3 position
Vowel o	limited distri bution.	comparatively frequent
Phonemes/n̤/, /l̤/	occurs in the medial position	n̤ & l̤ occurs also in the final position eg. sool̤ phoon̤
distribution of the phonemes	less frequent	more frequent
Phonemes occur in the final position	19 phonemes occur in the final posi- tion	20 phonemes - with wider distribution occurs in the final position.

long vowels	Except /ii/ other long vowels occur in the final position.	phoneme /ii/ occurs word finally in personal name
Distribution of phonemes	less distribution	wider distribution of phonemes
frequency	phoneme /s/ is the most frequent, then /n/ /v/ etc.	phoneme /l/ is the most frequent then /v/ /s/ etc
	among vowel vowel /a/ is the most frequent phoneme	vowel /a/ is the most frequent than the other phonemes.

Comparative analysis of the cluster patterns shows that 2 consonant clusters one the most frequent (in the initial medial and final position) . Even 4 consonant cl sters are seen in the data, but their occurrence is limited to the word medial positions.

The addition in the cluster pattern in due to the absorption of loans especially English loans. Most of the CC and CCC beginning and ending words are of loans. Their is a great increase in the medial 2 consonant clusters (175/145) and also word final clusters.

Comparrtive Analysis of the cluster patterns

of /.P. and A.B.

Types:	No.	A.P. %	No.	AB %
1. Word initi- al $C_1 C_n$	41	100	31	77.5
2. Word initi- 3 CC	4	66.6	3	50
3. Word finel 3 con	98.2	98.2	5	67.5
4. Word finel $C_1 C_2$	46	92.8	20	71.5
5. Word medial $C_1 C_2$	172	88.6	145	82.8
6. medial 3 con 34		89.4	27	71.5

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19-102

A contrastive study of word initial 2 consonant

$(C_1 C_2)$ cluster.

Types $C_1 C_2$	Andhra Bhuumi	Andhra Prabha	Example
kr	✓	✓	kreme
kl	✓	✓	klab
ks	✓	✓	ksiininer
gr	✓	✓	greema
gl	✓	✓	glassn
gy	✗	✓	gyeeranti
jñ	✓	✓	jñeene
jy	✓	✓	jyooti
tr	✓	✓	treephik
ty	✓	✓	tyuutooriyel
ty	✗	✓	tyeegem
phy	✗	✓	phyeereks.
py	✓	✓	pyeeles
sy	✗	✓	nyuu
ty	✗	✓	tvere
phl	✗	✓	phluuresentu
dr	✓	✓	dreevide
dv	✓	✓	dviipa
gv	✓	✓	gvaaliyer
by	✓	✓	byaenk
vy	✓	✓	vyekti
pl	✓	✓	plaastik

sk	✓	✓	slulu
st	✓	✓	steend
st	✓	✓	steend stiti
sv	✓	✓	svatantra
sp	✓	✓	spaspam
sn	✓	✓	sneehitulu
sth	✓	✓	sthaapana
vr	✓	✓	vraasina
śr	✓	✓	srii
br	✓	✓	brahata ramaine
phr	✓	✓	phrenc
dr	✓	✓	druviikaranam
hr	✓	✓	hadaya
pr	✓	✓	praanta
sm	✗		smarana
ky	✓	✗	
dhv	✓	✗	/dhvamsana

| Total | 42 | 33 | 40 |

A contrastive study of word final 2 consonant clusters

Types	A.B.	A.P.	Examples	
-ñk	✔	✔	beñk	
-ñg	✘	✔	vresing	% in A.B.
-ñgh	✘	✔		= 71.5
-nd	✔	✔	bend	======
-ns	✔	✔	edverns	
-ñe	✔	✔	phrenc	
-nt	✔	✔	diperrment	
kt	✔	✔	prrejckt	
pt	✔	✔	ilgipt	
lk	✔	✔	silk	
rk	✔	✔	werk	
st	✔	✔	roost	
rt	✔	✔	koort	
mp	✘	✔	leemp	
dj	✘	✔	leadj	
pht	✘	✔	gipht	
ks	✔	✔	phesreks	
ts	✔	✔	dipeajits	
st	✘	✔	phest	
rd	✘	✔	riteird	

Cc	A.B.	A.P.	Example
rc	✓	✓	maarc
rj	✗	✓	craarj
rp	✓	✓	maarp
rs	✓	✓	pikcars
ls	✓	✓	seels
nḍ	✓	✓	ṛand
n̄j	✓	✗	gaan̄j
rḍ	✓	✗	goolḍ
Total, ᴐ8	20	ᴐ6	

Word initial 3 consonant clusters

Ccc	A.B.	A.P.	Example
str	✓	✓	Strie
Spr	✓	✓	Spring
drv	✓	✗	drviikarana
skr	✗	✓	skriin
sṭr	✗	✓	sṭriit

<u>4 Consonant cluster available</u>

1. saenskritika   (in A.B)

ᴐ. ekspress   (in A.P.)

No 4 consonat cluster is available in the newspaper language.

Constrastive study of Medial 5 consonants clusters

Types	A.B.	A.V.	Examples
ksc	✓	✗	ekscēnji
mbl	✓	✓	asembli
ndr	✓	✓	keendrem
ndhr	✓	✓	caudhre
ntr	✓	✓	mantri
ṅkhy	✓	✓	saṅkhye
mpr	✓	✗	emprcer
rsn̩	✓	✓	eekersene
str̩	✓	✓	reestre
str	✓	✓	śeestre
kst̩	✓	✗	teksteel
rpr	✗	✓	enterprais
rnm̩	✓	✓	gevernmeent
rky	✗	✓	serkyulecsen
rśv	✓	✓	peerśve
str	✓	✓	vistruti
str̩̈	✗	✓	registreesen
spr̩	✗	✓	nispreyoojenem
stm̩	✗	✓	ceernestment
str̩̈	✗	✓	eestreeliye
lsẗ̩	✓	✓	reilsteesen
nkl	✗	✓	venklistem
nst̩	✓	✓	vinsten
mks̩	✓	✓	keemksisten
msk	✗	✓	semskerene
ksy̩	✓	✓	leksyam

Types	A.B.	A.P.	Example
ktr	✓	✓	elektricity
gbhr	✗	✓	digbhraanti
lst	✗	✓	pulstaaph
str	✗	✗	maastaru
nsp	✓	✓	inspekteru
nst	✓	✓	instityunt
msth	✓	✓	sawstha
ṅgl	✓	✓	iṅgliis
nty	✓	✓	antya
ksm		✓	leksmi
mbr	✓	✓	sambrama
stm	✓	✓	dipaartment
ṅgs	✓	✓	sartiṅgs
nts	✓	✓	impliments
rts	✓	✓	parts
lms	✓	✓	philms
lns	✗	✓	garalns
rks	✗	✓	varks
mps	✗	✓	lraamps
kst	✗	✓	phakst

Contrastive study of word Medial 2 consonant clusters

Types	A.B.	A.P.	Example
ṅk	✓	✓	saayankaalam
ṅg	✓	✓	aṅgiikaaram
nkh	✓	✓	saṅkh
n̄c	✓	✓	ancana
n̄j	✓	✗	anjali
nt	✓	✓	antu
nd	✓	✓	pandu

nt	✔ ✔	entr
nth	✔	
ndh	✔ ✔	bendhem
mp	✔ ✔	kempeny
mbh	✔ ✔	storambhemu
mb	✔ ✔	bombaayi
mh	✔ ✔	simhem
ṇṭ	✔ ✔	vaasinten
nm	✔ ✔	sammeanem
kk	✔ ✔	ekkede
cc	✔ ✔	peceri
ṭṭ	✔ ✔	ittiivele
tt	✔ ✔	kotte
gg	✔ ✔	deggere
ḍḍ	✔ ✔	reddi
dd	✔ ✔	pedde
jj	✔ ✔	ejji
pp	✔ ✔	eppa
nn	✔ ✔	enni
ṇṇ	✔ ✔	enne
mm	✔ ✔	baagemme
bb	✔ ✔	subbeareevu
vv	✔ ✔	ivvadeaniki
yy	✔ ✔	ayye
ii	✔ ✔	cillara
ḷḷ	✔ ✔	pellu
ss	✔ ✔	ssaam
jn	✔ ✔	vijñaanem

tm	✓	✓	aatma
tn	✓	✓	prayatnamu
rṇ	✓	✓	verniñcu
rm	✓	✓	carmmala
sm	✓		kasmiiru
śh	✓	✓	praśna
sn	✓	✓	agasmastugaa
ṇy	✓	✓	puṇya
ṇv	✓	✓	anvasiñci
ṇs	✓	✗	pensaṇ
ns	✓	✓	ansaa
my	✓	✓	samyukta
ms	✓	✓	ahimsa
ry	✓	✓	kaarya
rv	✓	✓	puurna
rś	✓	✓	pradarśana
ly	✓	✓	kalyaani
lr			
lv	✓	✓	railvee
śy	✓	✓	aavaśyakata
śv	✓	✓	asvastha
śr	✓	✓	pariśrama
śc	✓	✓	paścima
sk	✓	✓	tiraskaristu
sṭ	✓	✓	poosṭal
st	✓	✓	prastutam
sthá	✓	✓	aastheanam
sp	✓	✓	inspektaṛ
rk	✓	✓	karkaṭaka
rg	✓	✓	vargam

rc	✓	✓	rrrci
rj	✓	✓	nrrgrrjunr
rt	✓	✓	koortn
rd	✓	✓	rrdrrl
rd	✓	✓	nirdeesr
rt	✓	✓	vrrtr
rdh	✓	✓	rrrdhikr
rp	✓	✓	rmlirpet
kt	✓	✓	srmykutr
kt	✓	✓	viktrri
dj	✓	✓	jrdji
kc	✓	✓	pikcrrs
nk	✓	✓	rnuupkumrrru
ky	✓	✓	rikyrtr
khy	✓	✓	mukhya
gy	✓	✓	rrroogyr
jy	✓	✓	errjyr
ty	✓	✓	satyr
dhy	✓	✓	rdhyrkse
bhy	✓	✓	rbhyrrti
kr	✓	✓	vikrrmr
tr	✓		
dr	✓	✓	rdress
pr	✓	✓	rrprersen
ks	✓	✓	siksrnr
st	✓	✓	rdhistrrnr
ds	✓		
dv	✓	✓	rdvrkeet
tv	✓	✓	satvrram

t_l	✔	✔	kootlr
b_l	✔	✔	pablik
lr	✔	✔	ncrlgona
rl	✔	✔	tairlu
rl	✘	✔	nirleksyrm
rv	✘	✔	nirveedr
rs	✘	✔	nrrsing
rs	✘	✔	krmcersiyal
rh	✔	✔	rrhrm
hm	✔	✔	ahrmrd
md	✔	✔	nimdn
dy	✘	✔	edyuukeesrn
pt	✘	✔	helikrapter
pt	✘	✔	srptrme
dm	✔	✔	prdmr
mr	✘	✔	srmrret
ts	✔	✔	utsrahrm
gl	✘	✔	drrglrm
gn	✔	✔	riljnal
kn	✘	✔	teknik
km	✘	✔	rukmrni
gp	✘	✔	nrrgpuur
gr	✔	✔	rrgraham
jn	✔	✔	brrjneev
tn	✘	✔	prtnrm
ty	✔	✔	rrtyr
dr	✔	✔	mrdrrrsu
▬h	✔	✔	simham

mś	✓	✓	amśamu
pl	✓	✓	suplai
phl		✓	riphlektar
ṭl	✓	✓	kooṭla
lp	✓	✓	svalpam
lt	✓	✓	veltu
lph		✓	velpheeri
gd		✓	vargdaanam
dgh	✓	✓	udghaaṭraa
dbh	✗	✓	adbhutam
tc	✗	✓	satcit
gj	✗	✓	egjikijuutive
śm	✓	✓	uśmaaniya
śy	✗	✓	druśyam
ṣn	✗	✓	kaṇḍiisnar
sm	✗	✓	aasma
rt	✓	✓	muurti
rb		✓	nirbandam
rbh	✗	✓	nirbhaagya
tk	✓	✓	satkaara
tr	✓	✓	maatram
ddh	✓	✓	vruddhi
dy	✓	✓	udyooga
ḷṇ	✓	✓	tamilnaadu
hy	✓	✓	braahya
hv	✓	✓	aahvaana
hn	✓	✓	madhyaahna

sṇ	✓	✓	kṛusṇa
sy	✓	✓	rahasya
sr	✓	✓	sahasra
np	✓	✓	kaanpuur
ny	✓	✓	anyaaya
nr		✓	henri
nj	✓	✓	kalyaanji
dr	✓	✓	mudra
by	✗	✓	abhaasa
hr	✗	✓	subramanya
bl	✓	✓	ripablikan
mt	✓	✗	mumtaaj
my	✓	✓	kamyuunistu
mr	✗	✓	samrakṣana
vr	✓	✓	tiivra
śy	✓	✓	aavaśya
rs	✓	✓	varsa
rh	✓	✓	arha
pt	✓	✓	septemberu
pt	✓	✓	trupti
py	✓	✓	depyuuti
jv	✓	✓	ujvala
tv	✓	✓	satvara
rth	✗	✓	praarthana
bd	✓	✓	śabda
ks	✓	✓	akksi - kosigin
ddh	✗	✓	varddhi
sṭh	✓	✓	kaniṣṭh
sv	✓	✓	malleesvara -raavu
rn	✓	✓	karnaataka
ps	✓	✗	apsara

Comparison of the Syllabic Structure

A comparison of the syllabic pattern of the two newspaper dialect shows that There are 19 types of mono syllabic words available in AP, and only 17 in A.B.

Out of the "1 types of initial syllable AP showes 20 and AB. 17. The additional types are due to the increase in loan words.

Only 6 types final syllable avrialable in Andhra Bhummi, where 6 types available in AP.

A general inferrence is that, due to the absorption more loans. (especially English loans) the cluster patterns change considerably as a result the syllabic structure also varies. That is most of the cc, ecc ending and beginning words are English or Sanskrit loans.

Comparison of syllabic pattern

Mono syllable

Pattern	AP	AB	Example	
V	✔	✔	/a/	
VV	✔	✔	/ii/	this
VC	✔	✔	/in/	in
VVC	✔	✔	/eem/	why
CVC	✔	✔	/jet/	jet
CVV	✔	✔	/raa/	to come
CVVC	✔	✘	/pain/	fine
CCVV	✔	✔	/srii/	Mr.
CCVC	✔	✘	/print/	print
CCCVVC	✔	✘	/skriin/	screne
CVCCC	✔	✔	/philms/	films

Pattern	SE	AB	Phonemic	Examples
VVCCC	✓	✓	/parts/	arts
CCCVCC	✓	✓	/spring/	spring
CVCC	✓	✗	/helt/	helth
CCVVCC	✓	✓	/streend/	streand
CCV	✓	✓	/tri/-	three
CCVVV	✓	✓	/strii/-	women
CCVVC	✓		/trund/	P.name.

Syllable Pattern: Initial syllable

Pattern	SE	AB	/ve-iter/--	Examples
Vc	✓	✓	/UC-ite/-	
VCC	✓	✓	/ant-ea/	thet much
VCCC	✓	✓	/insp-ektrr/	inspector
VVC	✓	✓	/reloocenel/	thinking
VVCC	✓	✓	/eerd-er/	order
VVCCC	✓	✓	/eendhr-e/	endure
CVC	✓	✓	/jele-/	water
CVCC	✓	✓	/sent-oos-em/	happy
CVCCC	✓	✓	/tekst-eils/	textils
CVVC	✓	✓	/niir-u/	weter
CVVCC	✓	✓	/tiivr-en/	forcely
CVVCCC	✓	✓	/reestrem/	netioo
CCVC	✓	✓	/krim-in-ell	criminel
CCVCC	✓	✓	/krisn - r/	PN
CCVVC	✓	✓	/preeb-elyem/-	
CCVVCC	✓	✓	/steert-er/	sterter
CCVVCCC				
CVCCCC				
CCCVVCC				
CCCVVCCC				
CCCVVC		✓		

Final syllable

Pattern	/P	/B	example	
V	✓	✓	/tɐl-ɐ/	herd
VC	✓	✓	/ɐɖɪʈ-ɐr-/	editor
VCC	✓	✓	/prooj-ɐkt/	project
VV	✓	✓	/rɐɖiy-oo-/	Radio
VVC	✓	✓	/ɐnurɐg/	Name
VCC	✓	✓		
VVCC				

Contrastive study of the syllabic pattern of Telugu

Types	A.P.	A.B.	A.B.	
monosyllɐ̀ɪc	20	98%	13	62%
Initial syllɐb	23	100%	17	74%
final syllɐx	6		6	

Note   The above chart shows that /P has
more types of syllabic patterns, (monosyllabic
initial syllable etc), in addition to the general
types shared by other Dravidian languages. It
can be assued, as it is noted, the increase in
the English loans, there is corresponding increase
in the Buster patterns. This will effect the

syllabic structure. Hence due to the absorption
of Loan words, there is a considerable variation
in the syllabic structure too. We have examples of
5 cosonent clusters in the final position. The
place names personal names etc: have foreign
elements which will also influences the syllabic
structure.

Hence there is a considerable differences
in the syllabic structure of the initial syllable,
final syllable and the extended syllables. Rare
examples of penta and Hexox syllabic words are
seen in the data.

(P.s. For the constrastive study only the types
of syllable available in both the papers are
taken into account)

Comparson of the Sandhi Rules
of
A.P. & A.B.

Types	AP	AB
1. $\underline{V + V}$		
a. $\begin{bmatrix} i \\ e \end{bmatrix} + V \longrightarrow d + Y + V$	✔	✔
b. $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ o \\ u \end{bmatrix} + V \longrightarrow \begin{matrix} 0 \\ u \end{matrix} + V + v$	✔	✔
c. $\begin{bmatrix} u \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + V \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a \\ o \\ u \end{bmatrix} + V + v$	✔	✔
$\underline{V + C}$		
a. V (Dem.) + C... V Dem + CC	✔	✔

b. $\begin{pmatrix} V \\ inf \end{pmatrix}$ + C (v1) $\longrightarrow$ V + C: (vd)   ✓   ✓

$\underline{C + V}$ ------- (mono$_{sy}$) + V   - CCV   ✓   ✓

$\underline{C + C}$ N + stop $\longrightarrow$ NN: + stop   ✓   ✓

Additional: (skf) $V_1 + V_1$ (V) $\longrightarrow V_1 V_1$ ✓   ✓

 b. $e + \begin{bmatrix} j \\ u \end{bmatrix}$ $\longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} CC \\ oo \end{bmatrix}$ ✓   ✓

 c. VCi + V ($\begin{smallmatrix} u \\ a \end{smallmatrix}$) $\longrightarrow$ VCYV ($\begin{smallmatrix} a \\ u \end{smallmatrix}$ ✓   ✓

 d. $\begin{bmatrix} k \\ C \\ t \end{bmatrix}$ + vd stop $\longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} g \\ j \\ d \end{bmatrix}$ + vd stop.   ✓

(Sandhi is 2 types. Internal and
External. The difference between these 2
are very minor and hence the rules are the
same for the both)

(a)   t + /v $\longrightarrow$ d+ v

(b)   r + s $\longrightarrow$ s s

(c)   ṇ + t $\longrightarrow$ ṇ t
        •   ••

Comparison of the sandhi rules of A.P.
and AB shows that AP follows more sadhi rules,
than AB. The general Sandhi rules are showed
by both the papers. AP has some additional rules - (due
to Sanskrit Loans) - Moreexamples of Sandhi rules
are present in AP. Their frequency is also more.

Position class

⌐ NOUN MORPHOLOGY ⌐

0	2	3	4	5
S T Ě M	Derivative Suffix	E.M.	Plural Suffix	Case markers 1) Accusative 2) Dative 3) Vocative 4) Genitive

E.M. Empty Markers

Comparative List of case markers

Types	Case markers	AP	AB
Accusative	nu ni	✔	✔
Sociative	too	✔	✔
Instrumental	Ceeta/Cee	✔	✔
Dative	ku ki	✔	✔
Ablative	nundi	✔	✔
Comparison	kenda/kenna	✗ ✔	✔ ✔
Genitive	a/i	✔	✔
Locative	loo/na	✔	✔
Vocative	vv	✔	✔

Note

<u>Comparison of post-position in AP & AB.</u>

Types	Markers	AB	AP	Inferrence
Locative	loo	✓	✓	
Sociative	too	✓	✓	
Instrumental	cee/ceetr	✓	✓	
	vella	✓		
ablative	nunci/nundi	✓✓	✓✓	
	kuudra	✓	✓	
	vareku	✓	✓	
	pai	✓	✓	
	kai	✓	✓	
	pratu	✓	✓	
	saha	✓		
	kanuka	✓	✗	
	vale	✓	✓	
	toopratu	✓	✓	
	prtlo	✓	✗	
	koosam	✓	✓	
	kaabatti	✓	✗	

Comparison of the Morphological categories (Noun & verb) shows that, there are not much difference in the morphological categories. The position classes are the same.

More derivative suffixes are present in AP than in AB. Masculine suffix /du/ has a wider distributi in AP. The language of AB is less sanskritized than AP. Yet AP contains more derived nouns. Prefixes, and suffixe The empti markers, have a wider distribution in AP.

while in AD the distribution very much limitted.
The plural markers especially /llu/ also has a wider
distribution in AP. All post-positions are present in
AP with wider distribution.

The morphology of clitics did rit show
any variations except AP has more frequent distribution
of these clitics.

Position class

/⁻VERB MORPHOLOGY⁻7

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
S T E M	Tran sitive	Cause tive (Reflexive)	Tense past Non-past conditi ional Hortative Negative Obligative Past-partie ciple non-past	Mood R.P.	Personal Marker Prohibi- tive in- finitive	Verbalei:

Position class with suffix

1	2	3	4	5	6
Transitive	Transitive	Tense	Mood	Personal marker	verbalizer
-cu-	-INCU-	Past - aa	RP - a	Sg p	al
-nu-	Reflexive -non-	non-past - tee	Prohibitive -ak-	nu - mu	-ncu-
		conditional		uv - ru	
		1.tee	Infinitive	du - ru	
		2. inaa	-a-	F. du - yi	
		hortative -			
		1. daan			
		2. ii-			
		Negative - a			
		obligative - arli			
		past participle -l			
		non-past			
		participle -uu			

Comparison of the Morphological categories

(Verb Morphology)

Types	Markers	AI	AB
Transitive	pu cu mn	✓	✓
Helfexive	konu koo kon	✓	✓
	konn kunn		
	ku koov		
Causative	incu i ppincu	✓ ippincu	✓ rincu, gincu
	vincn ippincu		
Tense			
past	ra- in aa	✓	✓
non past	taa tun taa	✓	✓
	tun t t	✓	✓
durative	unn un	✓	✓
negative non past	a ak q	✓	✓
negative - past	leedu	✓	✓
imperative	-u- (sig)	✓	✓
	andi (pl)	✓	✓
negative imp	ak	✓	✓
hortative	daam daram	✓	✓
	aii	✓	✓
obligative	rali vaali	✓	✓
	valenu vvaali		
Infinitive	a an	✓	✓
Adverb	gaa atlu	✓	✓
verbal noun	dam tam	✓	✓
	ta		

Categories	Markers	AE	AB
verbal participle	i	✓	✓
non past participle	uu	✓	✓
conditional	tee tee	✓	✓
	itec	✓	✓
concessive	inra	✓	✓
negative condition	pootec	✓	✓
relative participle	e	✓	✓
habitual RP	ee	✓	✓
negative RP	ææ ani	✓	✓
gerundial	dæm	✓	✓

Comparison of the Morphological Categories
(Auxiliaries)

Categories	Markers	AE	AB
Auxiliaries			
operators	badu	✓	✓
	gala	✓	✓
	jeeyu	✓	✓
	boovu	✓	✓
	gaa	✓	✓
	vaccu	✓	✓
	vaccanu	✓	✗
	veeyu	✓	✗
	lee	✓	✓
	bettu	✓	✓
	agu	✓	✓
	kuudadu	✓	✓
	vaddu	✓	✓
	leedu	✓	✓
	raadu	✓	✗

Regarding the verb morphology more grammatical
categories are present in AP than AB. The negative forms
of conditional past non past are not dealt with in AB.
Eg

imperative are rare in AB, where as imperative
(sig + Plural) are frequent (in advertisement)

More adverbial suffix & VP are seen in APthan AB.
The adverbial suffix /atlu/ 'It seems' is very rare in
AB, but it is commonly used in AP. The verbal noun marker
is dam/tam but /ta/ is rare in AB, both forms are frequent
in this paper (dam / tam are found in free variation)
Subjenctive past (should have or might have usage is very
common in AP. Direct speech are more in the letter to
the editor and also direct speech is reported as such.
in AP, where it is almost absent in AB. More compound
verbs using the auxiliaries(operators and non operators)
are seen in AP. where as they are having limited distri-
bution in AB. verb type "telusu konu cunnaamu' present
continuous reflexive) is present in AP. It is not ound
in AB.

In the letters to the editor 'verb tynes
'aasiñcavaadanu' is seem (in AP)not found in AB.

Analysis of Syntax

Contrastive Study

Content	AT	AB
Word order	Flexible (highly)	flexible
sentence type	more simple sent	more complex and compound sent:
nominative Sn	frequent	frequent
Negative sentence	common	ver rare
interrogative	less frequent	less frequent
quotative sentence	most frequent	most frequent
imperative sentence	more frequent (in adv)	rare
Active sentence	most frequent	most frequent
passive sentence	frequent	less frequent
debitative sentence	less frequent	less frequent
exclastory "	common	very rare
transitive "	frequent	frequent
emphati "	mo e common	less common
simple expansion	more expansion types	less types
multiple expansion	"	2 "
expansion of clitics	more expansion types	" "
hookers	word sentence	less in no:
	hookers are more in No.	

Comparison of Expressions. V CES

Simple expansion

Examples	I_p	AB	Types
1. jerepedaariki prayatnincaer	✓	✓	Inf
2. tirig vecceru	✓	✓	VI
mellagee nadicindi	✓	✓	Ad
ilae enneeru	✓	✓	C1
mentri enneeru	✓	✓	S
vinjeepti ceesreru	✓	✓	CB
ceeni	✓	✓	C2
mentri too veccine	✓	✓	C3
intili velleedu	✓	✓	C4
medreesu nundiveceemu	✓	✓	C5
medreesiloo jerijinci	✓	✓	C7
Keemee Hee	✓	✓	C8
veeni cee	✓	✓	C3 Inst
ceestuu enneeru	✓	✓	Condi
severincedem jerigindi	✓	✓	V1V

Comparison of Expansion: NOUN

Examples	Simple Expansion		Types
	Ap	AB	
pradheani Indiragandhi	✔	✔	N
aa pani	✔	✔	Pn
oka carca	✔	✔	Nu:B
cinna	✔	✔	Adj
aala roojulu	✔	✔	Cl
ceppinamaata	✔	✔	Ce
tana prakatana	✔	✔	Goc
diiniki avakaaaam	✔	✔	DC
maha mandalam	✔	✔	Px
aidu roojulu	✔	✔	Nu
Adiava pranalik	✔	✔	Num.Adj
pranaalikaakaalam	✔	✔	CV
Sankho adhyaksudu	✔	✔	C3

$$[N$$

Concord Relationship

neenu	—	vaccaamu	1st sing
niivu	—	vaccavu	II person sing
meemu	—	vaccaamu	Iøt p. plural
miiru	—	vaccaru	IInc P.plural
vaadu	—	vaccaadu	3rd p. M.sing.
adi	—	vaccindi	Nueter singl.
aame	—	vaccindi	Fem. singular
vaaru	—	vaccaru	IIIrd p. plural
avi	—	vaccayi	Nutural plural

<u>Note</u>　　Singular subjects have singular predicate &
plural subjects have a plural predicate. Concord
rules are strictly observed AP then in A.B. The
1st & IInd person subjects are present in the
news paper dialect of AP. Imperative singular
and plural are also present in the news paper dialect

The syntactic categories of the 2 papers
when compared it is noted that the word order is highly
flexible in AP then in AB. The Expansion moodes. Shows
more types in AP. then in AB. Almost all the types of
sentences are common & frequent in AP. then AB. Imperative
sentences are more in AP than in AB. (dealt elaborately
under sentences: word & sentence hookers are more in AP.
Reportive word 'ani' is most frequent in AP. The concord
relationship is strict in both the papers. Even in Negative
sentence the conco d relations are seen. Indirect speech
is more frequent in News paper language but direct speeches
reported as such is seen in AP. Passive sentences are
common in AP.

On the whole the syntax of AP is simpler than that
of AB.

ANALYSIS OF PHRASE

A comparison of the %

Frequencies (types)	Andhra Prabha	Andhra.
CB Types	46.6 %	57.3
IIC	10.2	15.6
CC	7.8	3.
RP	7.4	5.9
HB	3.2	3.3
Sub + Predicate	7.6	4.4
Others	16.8	11.5
~~combined~~ (include)	99.6	
Numeral + Noun	1.3	1.3
VP Types	1.8	1.1
Clitics	4.1	2.8
Adverbs	5.4	0.3

			.04	0.4
Infinitive			.04	0.4
English phrase			1.2	0.4
Co-ordinate			1.3	0.9
others			1.4	4.3

Comparison of the PHRASE DICTIONARY

Type	Category	AP	AB
Phrase	CB	✓	✓
	EC	✓	✓
	CC	✓	✓
	RP	✓	✓
	PB	✓	✓
	Sub+Predicate	✓	✓
	Numeral + N	✓	✓
	VP Types	✓	✓
	Clitics	✓	✓
	Adverbs	✓	✓
	Infinitives	✓	✓
	English Phrase	✓	✓
	Co-ordinate type	✓	✓

The chart which gives a comparative list of the phrase dictionary of AP & AB, whows notable peculiarities.

Almost all the categories are present in both the languages, but their % shews considerable differences. The order of frequencies is the same, CB type is the most frequent one. EC comes the next Hooker compound ismare in AB than in AP. There is a total increase in the CC type (3/7.8) in Adura Prabha. In addition to this, clitic and adverbial phrase type is also increased considerably. Co-ordinate phrase types are dealth under constructions, yet % calculation shows difference (0.9-1.3-AP)

Subject + Predicate types are also increased, but they are treated under sentence types.

The English phrase types increased from (0.4-1.2) in AP.

In this respect the English phrase type falls under 3 head

1. Partially digested
2. fully digested
3. fully transformed

In other words they can be divided into

1. partially transcribed
2. fully transcribed
3. partially transcribed
4. fully transcribed

Most of the phrases in AB are of partially transcribed or partially translated nature Eg. (yuvadana klab) But in AP almost all of the English phrases are of fully transcribed phrases with slight spelling changes (AB uses more English phrase types not only in advertisements, but also in news items.

English /and/ &/aaph/ etc. are treated elaborately under construction types

Analysis of construction Types

Frequences of Construction Types

	A.B.	%	A.B.	%
Um – construction	94	32.8%	62	36
Collective construction	100	35%	45	42.5
Other types	91	32.2%	50	21.1
Total	285	100	177	100

Comparative Analysis of Construction Types

Types	AA	AB	Infererence
Um construction	It	6?	
Simple Co-or: constr:	18	16	
F_1 + HC . - co-ordi: Con:	7	3	
$S_1 + S_2 + S_n$ + case	5	8	
Numeral Construction	27	12	
Comparative "	5	6	
appositional "	5	6	
emphatic "	15	6	
English and tyne "	30	5	
quatative type "	34		
Collective Construction			
(a) kuude	7	8	
(b) modalaine	2	4	
(c) itare	3	3	
(d) mariyu	7	13	
(e) xxxxx evaine	5	3	
(f) topsaha	7	11	
(g) dubitative	6	5	
(h) Refkexuve	8		
	285	177	

Analysis of Construction Types

Contents	A.P.	AB
1. am construction	Comparatively less frequent	more frequent
2. Collective "	more in Number	less No: of types
3. English Construction types.	more English construction using 'and' aapli etc.	les no: of constructi
4. Numeral "	more frequent	less frequent
5. emphatic "	less frequent	more frequent
6. Construction types	are in frevariation	no frevariation is available
7. Collective construction types	additional construction types are present	absent
8. appositional construction	more in number	less in number
9. comparative Con:	frequent. (frevariateen kanna/kante/	very rare in AB
10. dubitative cons:	also frequent	freequent
11. sentence um-Con:	less frequent	more frequent
12. um construction with madhy and narrsparam)	more frequent	less frequent
13. Reportive Const:	less frequent	more frequent

Comparison of the construction types of the two news papers shows that, um construction type is the most frequent type of constructions. It is an interesting fact that um is that not marked explicitly. Simply co-ordinate Construction type is more in AP han in AB. The word mariyu-and is in freevariation with Maḍiyu which is absent in AB.

Sentence um-construction is not as frequent in AP as in AB; since in AB most of the sentences are of complex or compound nature.

Varities of collective constructions are more in AP than in AB. Their distribution is also wider. Comparative constructions, emphatic constructions etc. are dealt under collective constructions.

The appositional construction, which is very rare in AB, in common in AP. The quotative type of construction is less frequent (comparatively) in AP. Some of there constructions are treated under hookers, as th hook together words or sentences. Among collective Constructions /kuuda/ - also, /too/ 'with' are the most frequent ones.

The frequency chart shows the differences. There is considerable differences in the English construction types /rand/ and /rroh/ which are treated under abnormal construction types in AB. But it is very common in AP. Even the English article /The/ is transcribed as such in AP. All most all the construction types are transcribed as such (with slight spelling variations) in to Telugu. Influence of English construction type is more in AP. then in AB.

Thus AP has more English Construction types

Comparison of the Sentence Types

Types	AP	AB.
1. Subject + Predicate	258	170
2. Nominal predicate		
Sub (N) + Pre (N)	15	10
b Sub: (N) + Neg. Pred	25	15
C. – S + P (VB)	73	55
– S + P)N)	9	5
Other types		
Ques: types	5	5
Exclamatory	4	1
Predicate (Attr;)	4	4
Interrogative	5	5
Imperative	7	1
Hortative	2	2
Negative	25	5
Exclamatory	4	1
affirmative	343	188
1st person	18	8
2nd person	7	2
3rd person	359	240

Comparison of the sentence types shows that
in /P and /B subject + predicate type is the most
frequent one.--Subject + predicate is also common in
both the papers. Two or more sentence end ith a single
subject and predicate is very common in /B, where as
single entences one most frequent in /P. Even in
Negative predicate the concord r le is strictly observed
in Telugu.

There is a total increase of Negative sentence
type and imperative sentences type. Which are very rare
in /B, is seen in /P. The imperative plurel is found
comonly in advertisements. Ist person and IInd persons,
subjects wich are rare in /B, is frequent in /P. Due
to the presence of letters to the Editor the i of Ist person
subject is more in /P.

In short, comparison of sentence reveals that
/P has more simple sententes of all types of sentences
are present in /P. (384)

_____.